THE Numb. 114.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, September 29, to Friday, October 6, 1738.

Continuation of the MEMORIAL.

HENCE is the Inference fair and unavoidable, that this Root muſt ſerve for more Uſes than to cure the Bite of the *Rattle-Snake*, and alſo that it muſt anſwer ſome great Purpoſes; for whatever will ſo certainly give a Reprieve againſt Death, which is ſo ſudden in this Caſe, muſt do the ſame in other Caſes analogous to it. *Qualis eſt Cauſa talis eſt Effectus; & vice verſa.* But the Queſtion ariſes, What are the Caſes wherein this Root will anſwer to the Patient's Advantage? The Solution is as clear and evident as the general Inference from the firſt Fact: For the Anſwer is, that whatever can remove or diſſolve ſuch a Coagulation of the Blood as ſucceeds the Bite of the *Rattle-Snake*, which produceth Death in a ſhort Time, muſt certainly be of Service in all Coagulations of the Blood. Which Anſwer, I juſtify from the following Reaſons.

By Obſervation it appears, that Death follows the Bite of the *Rattle Snake* in a few Minutes often, ſometimes in an Hour or two, at other Times in three or four Hours; and in ſome Caſes the Patient may live a Day or two, after the Misfortune. Now, theſe Differences of the Effect of the Venom, in Point of Time, I think muſt be admitted to be owing to two Cauſes: 1. The Seaſon of the Year when the Poiſon is more or leſs virulent. 2. The Part bit by the Snake. It appears that the Venom of the Creature is more or leſs virulent according to the Seaſon, from the greater or leſſer Activity obſervable in it at different Seaſons, being much more fierce in an hot than cold Seaſon; and the Venom then much more deadly, as appears from Facts. And that the Effect of the Venom is greater or leſſer, according to the Part bit, muſt be granted for two Reaſons: 1. If the Cauſe of Death be from the *Saline Spiculæ* of the Venom entring the Maſs of Blood, and deſtroying its Globules by cutting, tearing, and diſſolving them, its Fluidity will thereby be loſt, being an heterogeneous Fluid; for, in ſuch a Fluid, which, by the regular and due Motion of the Heart and animal Springs, is kept up to an uniform and ſimilar Conſiſtence, whenever a Ceſſation of this Motion is produced by theſe ſharp *Spiculæ* acting on the Blood, a Coagulation muſt follow; becauſe, by ſuch a Diſſolution the more fibrous and ſolid Part of it is ſeparated from that more fluid: And then, the larger the Blood Veſſels are into which this pointed Venom is emitted by means of the Snake's Teeth, the greater Quantity thereof will enter the Maſs of Blood; and in that Caſe will produce Death ſooner than when the Snake bites among ſmaller Veſſels. 2. If the Cauſe of Death be from the Airimony and Pointedneſs of the Venom acting or impreſſing ſome kind of Effect upon the Nerves, by which they loſe that Harmony which is eſtabliſhed between them and the Fluids, wherein the true Circulation of the Blood conſiſts, then a Coagulation of the Blood will follow ſooner or later, according to the Part bit, being more or leſs nervous.

Here appears the Cauſe of the Difference of the Time of a Patient's Death bit by the *Rattle-Snake*: But on which Side of the Controverſy the Truth reſts, is hard to determine, there being ſuch an intimate and reciprocal Communication between the Solids and Fluids, that which either of them are primarily affected in any Diſorder, the other is alſo very ſoon or immediately. This however is Fact, that the Blood is coagulated, as appears from the unfortunate Patient's ſpitting up coagulated Blood, which I thus account for. That the more ſolid and fibrous Part of the Blood meets with a ſmall Reſiſtance in the Lungs, becauſe of their looſe Compoſure; and therefore it there ſtagnates, and diſtends the Branchings of the pulmonary Artery to ſuch Degree that it is extravaſated, and gets into the Branchings of the Wind-pipe, and from thence is thrown up.

So that all the Difficulty remaining to be ſolved, is the Mode of the Operation of the Venom upon the Human Body, whether it affects the Nerves or Fluids primarily: Could this be known, ſeveral Advantages no doubt would ariſe from it. But ſince it is not yet known in what Mode muſcular Motion is performed, whether by an Influx of Animal Spirits into the Nerves, or by an harmoine Proportion of Tenſity or Elaſticity of the Nerves without ſuch Influx, an Enquiry into the preſent Doubt is certainly needleſs, it being impoſſible to ſolve it without a more certain Knowledge of the Animal OEconomy; for a certain Solution of this Difficulty depends upon a moſt perfect Knowledge of the Mode of the Action of the Solids and Fluids upon one another, and primary Cauſe thereof; which Advancement this Age has not yet arrived to. Therefore, with Reſpect to the curative Part, accurate and numerous Obſervations upon Facts are to be made, which, by the Help of ſound Philoſophy, will lead to great Advances therein; and then, by having many *Data*, this great Difficulty may alſo be ſolved.

Accordingly, I ſhall now ſhew from Obſervations and Facts, joined with Philoſophy, that the *Seneca Rattle-Snake Root* promiſes to be of Service in all Coagulations of the Blood: But I deſire it may be well obſerv'd, that I don't ſay it will be of equal Service in ſuch Caſes; nor that I pretend to demonſtrate beyond a Probability in any thing. ---- I differ from them who attempt to reduce Phyſick to mathematical Demonſtration, which is abſolute and undeniable Certainty: Becauſe the Subject of Phyſick admits of no ſuch Method of Proſecution; all that can therein be demonſtrated, is a Certainty to our Senſes of a Probability, which often fails, under great Appearance of Truth.

It appears then highly probable, that the Cauſe I have aſſigned for the Death of the Patient after being bit by the Snake, is the real one; and that thoſe which produce the Difference of the Time thereof are real, is alſo probable; that is to ſay, that the Coagulation of the Blood is the immediate Cauſe of Death, and the Degrees of the Coagulation produce it ſooner or later. Now, if it be true, as it certainly is, that Nature acts by the moſt ſimple Means, which already I have deduced from Theology, and is apparent in all her Operations, it follows that there muſt be an Analogy between the Coagulation of all Fluids, otherways Nature would tranſgreſs againſt her Law of Simplicity, which is abſurd to ſuppoſe. But to illuſtrate this Point, I will ſhew how a Coagulation is produced in any Fluid. An homogeneous Fluid conſiſts of Parts that are preciſely alike; and being ſo, cannot be coagulated without the Addition of ſome foreign Matter, which then renders it an heterogeneous Fluid. Thus an homogeneous Fluid is incapable of Coagulation; but whether there is ſuch a Fluid in the Univerſe, properly ſpeaking, is what I don't take upon me to determine: However, conſidering an homogeneous Fluid, in the

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most abstract Sense, it cannot be coagulated without the Addition of some Foreign Matter, which then renders it a Fluid of unequal and dissimilar Parts, or what is called heterogeneous. From whence it follows, that a Coagulation can exist only in heterogeneous Fluids. Now, when an heterogeneous Fluid is in a State of Fluidity, the immediate Cause of its coagulating or growing viscid, can only be the Particles that are of a similar Nature attracting one another, of which the Fluid consists, which will render it of an uneven Texture, or coagulated. The remote Causes of this Tendency of the similar Particles towards one another, may be of a very different Kind, which renders these Particles capable of Inaction: An excessive Heat and Motion which wastes and evaporates the fluid Parts, whereby the solid Ones subside: An Abatement of Motion, *ab extra*, upon a Fluid circulating in a Vessel, will cause it to coagulate by the similar Particles having no other Force upon them than that by the Law of Nature, of attracting those that are similar to themselves; and this Abatement of Motion may arise from two great an Addition of the same Fluid, or of another, by which, the containing Vessel, from which Part of the Force upon the Fluid proceeds, is hindered from impelling its due Force: It may also proceed from a Diminution of the Quantity of the contained Fluid, whereby the containing Vessel is not mutually impelled upon to such Degree, as to return a Force to hinder similar Particles combining; which Combination forms the Coagulum. But however different may the remote Causes of a Coagulation in a Fluid be, it is very evident that a Separation or Dissolution of the Particles is previous to such an Effect.

Hence it appears, that of whatever Nature a Fluid is, it cannot coagulate without a Separation of the Particles that are similar to one another, from those they are mixt with that are dissimilar. Whence it follows, that in this Respect, there is an Analogy between the Coagulation of all Fluids in the Universe. And consequently I infer, that in Coagulations of the Blood, the Analogy is less remote; and therefore, a Medicine which removes so strong a Coagulum as produceth Death in a few Minutes, claims a Place in all Coagulations, and certainly will answer to a great Degree in many Cases; and the nearer the Relation is to that Coagulum which succeeds the *Rattle-Snake*'s Bite, the greater will its Effect be, since it suits that Case so well.

In order to judge of the Nearness of the Relation of any State of Viscidity or Coagulation of the Blood, is from the Symptoms of the Case, and several antecedent Circumstances; which, when compared together, will lead any judicious Enquirer pretty near to the true State of the Matter: For without a Retrospect to other Circumstances besides the Symptoms, the Enquirer or Physician will in all Likelihood be deceived; because it is often to be seen, that the same Symptoms are produced from Causes of a very different Nature; so that the Likeness of Effects alone, are by no Means sufficient Ground to build upon. But with Respect to the Application of this Root in a *Pleurisy* or *Peripneumony*, the Likeness of the Symptoms of the two Cases, which I observed upon, in my *Essay on the Pleurisy*, was not entirely my Ground-work; for my Inference was drawn from the Reasons that are already here offered, and shall further appear, *viz.* that the immediate Cause of all Coagulations and Viscidities of the Blood, depends upon a Dissolution or Separation of its Particles, and likewise of all Fluids in the Universe; and the immediate Cause of a Disease, when known, is all that regards its Cure; and that is to be discovered by a proper Enquiry into the remote Cause.

[*To be continued.*]

FRANCKFORT, May 14, *O. S.*

THEY write from Siegen, that publick Notice is given there that the Emperor has conferred the Administration of the Principality of that Name on the Prince of Orange, and the Prince of Nassau Dillenbourg.

Hambourg. They write from Copenhagen, that the Queen of Denmark has lately created 5 Knights of an Order of her own Institution, called, *the Order of Fidelity*, of whom three are the Duke of Whirtemberg-Oels, of the Lutheran Branch; the Baron de Plessen, Steward of the King's Houshold; and the Baron de Solenthall, heretofore Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Denmark to the Court of England.

They write from Paris, that the Count de Maurepas daily expects necessary Instructions from the Sieur de la Croix, Author of the Six Compasses, for the Discovery of the Longitude, in order to the making Experiments in different Places. This Author, as well as the Geographers, suppose two Poles, one Equator, and Magnetick Circles of Latitude; the Compasses, which he calls Compasses of Inclination, and whose Needles move in the vertical Plain, give to each of his Latitudes a particular Inclination, which he makes use of to find the Opposition of the North Magnetick Pole, as well in Longitude as Latitude, and afterwards the Inclinations to each Degree of these Latitudes. To find the Longitude, he forms a spherical Triangle, the Sides of which are the Distance of this last to the Pole of the World, which being known, makes it easy to discover in what Part of the World one is.

Petersburg, June 17. Letters from Walachia and Moldavia, unanimously confirm the News of the bad Condition that the Ottoman Troops are in, and say, that it is hard to express the Terror with which they are seiz'd, on hearing of the Approach of the Russians, with whom there is nothing they so much dread as coming to Blows. They add, that the Seraskier of Bender was march'd with all haste towards Bialogrod with the greatest Part of the Troops under his Command, so that Bender is in a Manner abandon'd, in order to save Bialogrod, which, it seems, is much the more important Place.

Rome, June 21. We have this Day had Advice here, that the Queen of the two Sicilies was arriv'd at Pentello, upon the Frontiers of the Kingdom of Naples. The King who waited for her Arrival in a magnificent Tent, which had been pitch'd for that Purpose, seeing her alight from the Coach went towards her, who, in approaching his Majesty, threw herself upon her Knees; but the King immediately raised her up, embrac'd, and kiss'd her; their Majesties presently afterwards took Coach, and continu'd their Journey for Gaeta.

The last Advices from Bastia bring, that it was currently reported there, that his most Christian Majesty having been overcome by the repeated Supplications of the Malecontents, had, at last, consented to leave, at least for some Time, Part of his Troops in the Island; and that a Courier was continually expected with a Confirmation of this Report.

Warsaw, June 25. Letters from the Frontiers bring, that the Troops some Time ago detatch'd by Count Munich towards Oczakow, were happily arriv'd at that Place with the Artillery, Provisions, and Ammunition, which they had under their Convoy; the Turks and Tartars, who were assembled in great Numbers in those Parts to have hinder'd them, not daring to dispute their Passage. The Garrisons of Oczakow and Kinburn amount to above 24000 Men. It's added, that the Army under the Command of Count Munich continu'd its March along the Boristhenes. The Spies that this General sent towards Bender report, that there were no more than 15000 Men in that Neighbourhood; but that this Place was put in a good Posture of Defence, its Fortifications having been considerably augmented. It's reported, that the Son of the Kan of the Crimea, with several Sultans, had passed the Boristhenes with a large Body of Tartars, in order to harrass the Russians in their March towards the Niester; and that the Grand Vizir continu'd at Sophia, from whence he had made a large Detachment to Bender and Bialogrod, to cover those Places in Case of their being attack'd by the Russians; and that he, with the Remainder of the Army, was marching towards the Bannat of Temeswaer.

Vienna, June 28. We are inform'd that the Turks have erected four Batteries before Orsova, which vigorously batter'd the Place, but have not yet done any great Damage; so that there was room to hope that the Baron

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de Cornberg, Governor, would be able to hold out 'til the Arrival of the Imperial Army, the Place being well provided with all Neceſſaries, and the Governor having Orders to defend it to the laſt Extremity. If the Grand Vizir is actually marching to join the Troops which form the Siege of Orſova, as is reported, there is great Probability that we ſhall ſoon hear from thence of a bloody Battle: For the Imperial Army having decamped from Temeſwaer the 21ſt Inſtant, was making the beſt of its Way to Orſova, but was likely to meet with Obſtruction in its Way thither, the Turks having fell'd Trees and thrown them in the narrow Paſſages thro' which it muſt paſs. It's confirm'd, that a contagious Diſtemper very much prevails in ſeveral Parts of the Bannat of Temeſwaer.

Letters from Conſtantinople, by way of Venice, bring, that the Plague makes great Havock in the former of theſe Cities.

LONDON, June 24.

From the Whitehall Evening-Poſt.

The following Speech was made by an honourable Gentleman, upon preſenting the Bills for the Royal Aſſent, at the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion. We believe it is tolerably exact; but it is certainly ſo with Regard to the Subſtance of it.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, attend your Majeſty with ſeveral Bills; and with one amongſt the reſt for your Royal Aſſent, concerning the Supplies granted for the Publick Service of the Year, allowing 3,750,000 l. for the Maintainance of your Fleets, and Armies, and diſcharging a Million of the National Debt, and other Purpoſes.

Your Commons at firſt made Proviſion but for 10,000 Seamen, they being ſufficient for the common Service; but having ſince been called on, by the Sufferings and Grievances of your Majeſty's Subjects, to ſtrengthen your Hands, to defend your Rights, and do them Juſtice againſt the lawleſs Power of the Spaniſh Nation in the Seas of America; where your Majeſty's Subjects have, by Nature, and unreſtrained by Compact, an equal Right with them, and are not to be ſubject to any Obſtruction or Moleſtation whatſoever in their Paſſage over thoſe free and open Seas; they have readily granted your Majeſty 10,000 more. To ſuffer the Spaniards to Rummage our Ships, is to give them a Right to the Sovereignty of thoſe Seas, as it was deemed by Great-Britain; and was never allowed by any of your Majeſty's Predeceſſors.

Theſe Depredations deſerve the Conſideration of your Commons; and theſe Outrages (if continued) well deſerve your Reſentment. To their Plunder they have added Inſults; and to their Inſults, Cruelties: Inſults the more ſenſibly felt, as they come from a People whoſe Power we always deemed inferior; and whoſe Strength we ever ſubdued, when tryed. With theſe Sentiments your Commons applied to the Father of their Country for Redreſs; and received ſuch an Anſwer, as the Father of their Country ſhould give; for which your faithful Commons make moſt grateful and dutiful Acknowledgments. Their Application on this Occaſion, was on behalf of their Trade, which is the Life and Spirit of this Nation; reſting perſwaded, that by your Interpoſition, you will be able to obtain Juſtice for paſt Injuries, as well as future Security for your Trading Subjects, for the Sake of the Dignity of your Majeſty's Imperial Crown, and the Honour of the Britiſh Nation; which they are ſenſible never were, nor ever can be, more ſecure than under your Majeſty's Royal Protection.

Since your Majeſty's Paternal Care has preſerved this Nation under many Difficulties from the Calamities of War, every good Man hopes you will be able to accompliſh the great Work before you without it; yet if the Lot be ſo, that no Satisfaction for our Loſſes and Sufferings can be had, nor Security for the future, nor the Credit of the *Britiſh* Nation, ſupported but by Force of Arms; there is not one Man in the Nation, whoſe Heart and Hands would not be willing to ſupport your Majeſty therein, as your faithful Commons are willing and ready to do.

To theſe neceſſary Ends, they deſire your Majeſty's Royal Acception of the Supplies which they have granted for that Purpoſe; which with ſeveral other Bills, S P R, upon the Table, are ready for the Royal Aſſent, and are for the Benefit of the Publick; particularly that which reſtrains the Privilege of Parliament: A Work begun before, but now compleat; and which will put an End to a Practice which tended to the Reproach and Diſhonour of the Parliament.

From the Whitehall Evening-Poſt, *June 24th, we have the following further Account of the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount* TOWNSHEND; *whoſe Death was mentioned in our laſt.*

IN the Reign of Queen Anne, his Lordſhip was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the States-General, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, one of the Commiſſioners to treat of an Union between England and Scotland, and one of the Privy Council; and upon her Deceaſe, Auguſt 1, 1714, was made Choice of, by King George I. to be one of the Lords Juſtices of Great-Britain, till he arrived from Hanover. On the 10th of Sept. 1714, he was made Principal Secretary of State; as on the 23d of January, 1716-17, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but was removed on the 19th of April following. On the 11th of June, 1720, he was conſtituted Preſident of the Council, and the ſame Year was one of the Lords Juſtices whilſt his Majeſty went beyond Sea. On the 8th of February, 1720-21, he was again made Principal Secretary of State; as in 1723, he was one of the Lords Juſtices, during his Majeſty's Abſence; and on the 9th of July 1724, being elected a Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, was inſtalled at Windſor, the 28th of the ſame Month. In 1725, he was a third time made one of the Lords Juſtices; as he was again in 1727, when his Majeſty died on his Journey; and on the 24th of July following, delivering up the Seals of his Office of Secretary of State to his Majeſty King George II. he was pleas'd to deliver them to him again; after which, on the 3d of September, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the County of Norfolk; and in 1729, attended his Majeſty to Hanover; but on the 15th of May 1730, he reſigned his Poſts of Secretary of State, Lord Lieutenant, &c. This noble Lord had two Wives, firſt, Elizabeth, ſecond Daughter to Thomas Lord Pelham, who died the 11th of May 1711, by whom he had four Sons and a Daughter; ſecond, Dorothy, Siſter to Sir Robert Walpole, who died the 29th of March, 1726; He is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son the Lord Lynn.

London, June 24. The Prince of Wales's State Room hath, within a few Days paſt, been furniſhed with 18 new Silver Sconces, &c. for the more honourable Reception of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council Men of this City.

The Model of the Manſion-houſe being finiſhed, the Care of it was committed to Mr. Wells, on Wedneſday laſt, by the Committee, with this Caution, not to refuſe any Gentleman the Sight thereof, nor to take Money of any Perſon on any Account whatever.

The four Troops of Horſe and two Troops of Grenadier Guards were this Day reviewed by his Majeſty in Hyde Park; on Thurſday ſeveral Squadrons of his Grace the Duke of Argyl's Horſe (commonly called Oxford Blues) came to Town, in order to relieve the Life Guard; and yeſterday they took Poſt at Whitehall and St. James's, and mounted Guard accordingly.

At the Review of the Foot Guards on Wedneſday laſt, there was a very fine Exerciſe performed by the Three Regiments; when 'twas univerſally obſerved, that not one of the Soldiers was diſguiſed in Liquor; no Geneva was ſold by Hawkers; at which time the Juſtices of the Peace were ſitting, and attended by the Conſtables. And the Juſtices ordered the Conſtables to attend the Day when

when the Horſe, and Horſe Grenadier Guards, were review'd, to prevent any Diſorders on that Occaſion; when the Act of impowering any Perſons to apprehend Hawkers of Spirituous Liquors, without a Warrant from a Juſtice, takes Place.

London, June 27, 1738. This Day the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council Men of the City of London, waited on their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, at Norfolk Houſe in St. James's Square, and were introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting to his Royal Highneſs; and they having prepar'd their Compliments on the Birth of the Prince, Mr. Baron Thomſon, the Recorder, deliver'd them as followeth:

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſſes,

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council Men of the City of London, moſt humbly beg Leave to attend your Royal Highneſſes, to expreſs our Joy on the Increaſe of your Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince, and upon the Recovery of her Royal Highneſs.

May your Royal Highneſſes become the happy Parents of a numerous Offspring, to be a Delight to his Majeſty and your Royal Highneſſes, to give Joy to his Majeſty's Subjects, and ſtrengthen every Part of our Conſtitution.

We doubt not but by your Royal Highneſſes Care, this young Prince will be early taught thoſe virtuous Maxims, which alone can make a Prince and People happy; and that by the Example of his Majeſty, and your Royal Highneſſes, he will learn, That the Glory, as well as Security of the Throne, muſt be founded in the Hearts and Affections of the People.

To which his Royal Highneſs made this moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks, and thoſe of the Princeſs, for this new Inſtance of your Duty to the King, and of your Affection to me. My Son, I hope, may come in Time to deſerve the Gratitude of a free People, which his Majeſty now enjoys; and it ſhall be my conſtant Care to inſtruct him, that true Loyalty can only be the Reſult of Liberty.

They all had the Honour to kiſs their Royal Highneſſes Hands.

London, June 29. A few Days ſince, died a poor old Woman that uſed to beg about the Streets of London, and lodg'd at one Bagnol's near Clerkenwel Work-houſe; a little before ſhe departed, ſhe deſired her Landlord to bury her Corps in a decent Manner, and withal, deſir'd him not to make away with any of her Cloaths, which he agreed to; and upon ſearching her Cheſt, found ſeveral Broad Pieces of Gold, ſew'd up in her Cloaths, he found, as 'tis ſaid, near 400 l.

London, June 31. The Ships that went from Archangel to ſeek the North-Eaſt Paſſage, are got to the River Lena, which lies as far to the Eaſtward of the Weygattz Streights, as theſe are diſtant from Archangel; they winter'd at the Mouth of the Oby, and by the good Directions to ſet Lights at the Mouth of all the Rivers which empty themſelves into the Northern Ocean, there is no doubt but they will accompliſh their Deſign.--------*This Paſſage to* China *and the* Eaſt-Indies, *has been often attempted in vain, by the Northern Trading Nations, at great Expence, and ſometimes Loſs of Lives, particularly by the* Engliſh, *in one of whoſe unfortunate Expeditions, Sir* Hugh Willoughby *was frozen to Death, with all his Crew, on an Iſland ſince called by his Name.*

We hear from Baſtia, That the Deputies of the Malecontents are return'd from their Clans; and have reported that the Community of Nebbio (which is the Principal of the Iſland, and has ſignalized it ſelf the moſt in the late Troubles) has ſubmitted; and would immediately ſend Hoſtages, together with the Act of their Agreement to the Treaty of Accommodation concluded with the Count de Boſſieux; ſo that the Troubles of Corſica now ſeem to be drawing to a happy Concluſion.

July 4. On Saturday a Packet of Letters was brought to the Admiralty Office from Admiral Haddock, giving an Account of the Fleet's ſafe Arrival off Port Mahon, and that the Crews were in good Condition: But theſe Letters give no Account of the Spaniſh Regiſter Ship ſaid be ſo richly laden, falling into the Hands of Admiral Haddock's Squadron.

July 5. 'Tis ſaid, That upon the King of Spain's being inform'd of the arrival of Admiral Haddock, with the Engliſh Squadron under his Command, in the Mediterranean, his Catholick Majeſty immediately ſent Orders to the Commanders of the Fleet laden with the Treaſure at New-Spain, not to venture to return, till the ſix Men of War, lately ſail'd from Cadiz was arrived to convoy them. *It would, without doubt, be a great Pleaſure to that Admiral and the reſt of the Officers with him (if they were furniſh'd with Orders to intercept thoſe Dons) to encounter not only that Fleet and the 6 Men of War with it, but alſo the ſame Number added to them: But we believe the Spaniards are too well acquainted with the Courage of the Engliſh Admirals to venture too near him.*

Boſton, Auguſt 28. We are informed by a Veſſel lately arrived from the Bay of Honduras, That the Spaniards had taken all the Flats and one Sloop coming from the New River, laden with Wood for a Ship belonging to Boſton, which was waiting at the old River to take it in: They alſo took a Sloop belonging to Jamaica. The Maſter of the Boſton Ship having Intelligence of it, immediately got a Sloop, and with ſome of his Men went directly after the Spaniards, retook the Flat and both the Sloops, and gave Liberty to 25 Engliſh Sailors whom Mr. Jack Spaniard had taken Priſoners; and having taken the Spaniards Priſoners, they made them row them up and down where they thought proper to command; after which, the Captain being a Man of Humanity, he choſe rather to maroon them, than to hide them according to the Mosketo Faſhion. Not long after, they had Impudence enough to block up the Mouth of the New River with 2 Perriaugers, in order to hinder the Paſſage of our Flats; but the Engliſh Captain ſoon diſappointed their Purpoſe, by going up with ſome of his Hands, and with little or no Difficulty took the two Perriaugers, and maroon'd the Crews. Not long after the famous *Rigidore*, who has ply'd in the Bay, and done ſo much Damage to the Engliſh, having been inform'd what had happened to the Spaniards, wrote a Letter to the Captain of the Engliſh Ship, importing, That he reſented very much the ill Uſage wherewith he had treated the Spaniards, and that he would be avenged of him, and have full Satisfaction for the Abuſe he had given the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty; and inſiſted upon an Anſwer: The Captain communicated this Letter to his Men, who all with one Voice cry'd out, *Let us go and give him an Anſwer by Word of Mouth*; which was immediately agreed upon; but there had like to have happened a Quarrel, who ſhould keep the Ship, ſo earneſt were they to go; however the Captain took Forty brave Fellows along with him in a Sloop, and went to the Place where this famous Don was; which was in a Cove where he had haul'd his Veſſel, and ſet up Eight Tents on the Shore for his Men, which made a very beautiful Appearance; he planted his Swivel Guns, and a large Cow-horn on the Shore where they were obliged to land; and upon their coming near, did not fail to fire upon the Sloop with all their Power: But the Engliſh Captain finding himſelf near enough, fired his Carriage Guns, Swivels, and ſmall Arms, and landed his Men under the Cover of his Guns; which the Spaniards ſeeing, immediately retired into the Buſhes; but there was no Pains ſpared to ſcale the Buſhes in the beſt Manner, which was ſo effectually done with their own Swivels and our ſmall Arms, that no Spaniard was ſeen any more for that Time. The Tents and Baggage, of Courſe, fell into the Engliſhmen's Hands; and 'tis not likely that they left the Veſſel there for the Spaniards to come off in. If all the Engliſh

liſh Maſters would thus exert themſelves, we ſhould not ſo often hear of Veſſels being taken, for 'tis plain that they are poltron cowardly Raſcals; for notwithſtanding this famous Don inſiſted upon an Anſwer to his Letter from the Engliſh Captain, and that he was ſo complaiſant as to carry it himſelf, he choſe rather to forfeit his Tents and Baggage, and bear the Loſs of his Navigation, than to ſtay to receive it in Manner and Form, as all Men of Honour and Courage would have done.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7. We hear from the Jerſeys, that the Commiſſion of his Excellency Lewis Morris, Eſq; Governor of that Province, was publiſhed on Tueſday laſt at Amboy, and a few Days after at Burlington, to the great Satisfaction of the People throughout the Province.

On Tueſday Morning laſt, arrived here the Ship Winter Galley, Edward Paynter Commander, from Holland, with 566 Palatines, and 5 other Ships are bound hither from the ſame Place, with Paſſengers.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 6.

Laſt *Friday* arriv'd in *James*-River, in about 8 Weeks from *England*, His Majeſty's Sloop the *Wolf*, Capt. *William Dandridge*, Commander; which, together with the *Hector* Man of War, Sir *Yelverton Peyton*, Commander, are, we hear, Order'd for this Station, to protect the valuable Trade of this Country, againſt any Inſults that may be attempted upon it.

We hear, That before Capt. *Dandridge* left *England*, Admirals were appointed for all the Ports of the Kingdom, who were Order'd to hoiſt their Flags, and to be in Readineſs whenever Occaſion ſhould offer. But that time was then no Certainty of Peace, or War.

Yeſterday ſail'd out of *York* River, bound for *England*, His Majeſty's Ship the *Sea-horſe*, Capt. *James Compton*, Commander, which hath been on this Station upwards of Three Years.

Edward Barradall, Eſq; who was appointed by His Honour the Governor, to ſucceed *John Clayton*, Eſq; deceas'd, as Attorney-General of this Colony, is by His Majeſty confirm'd in the ſaid Office; and hath receiv'd his Commiſſion for the ſame.

Mr. *Parks*,

AFTER having read Mr. *Morforeo*'s Apology, and, as he calls it, the Hiſtory of Myſelf, I have in ſome meaſure thought my ſelf obligated to make a replication to it; altho' I am fully ſatisfied that his rediculous performance muſt leave ſo large a mark of Infamy on him, as may be very eaſily diſcovered by every decerning Impartial Eye; for when a perſon is challenged to a diſpute, and inſtead of makeing defence againſt the Queſtions propos'd, to fall into redicule on the propoſer and whole family, without haveing regard to truth, or the leaſt coroborating circumſtances relative thereto, that, and that alone, muſt certainly render him odious in the eye of every honeſt ſpectator. Theſe thoughts falling in my mind, together with the low eſteem I have for the praiſe of this world, makes Mr. *Morforeo*'s piece rather delightfull than vexatious; and caſts the following poem in my thoughts; which I here preſent to my reader, *viz.*

He certainly's a fool who of his own merit are doth (boaſt,
Tho' whilſt he's in this world, from him 'tis clearly (loſt,
And by the Inviouſneſs of man quite from him toſt,
Altho' 'tis often finely fixed on a painted poſt.

I think the above to be a full Anſwer to Mr. *Morforeo*'s Piece, and there being no call on me for any thing more, ſhall confine myſelf to Brevity; but muſt by the Way, make ſome Remarks on my firſt, together with a full Declaration of my ſincere Intentions, and chief Motives thereto, which are the following Particulars, viz.

1ſt. My writeing did not proceed from a fond Opinion of my own Ability, or a deſire to appear in print, but from a hearty wellgrounded Zeal to promote the wellfare of this Colony, without promiſeing thereby to my ſelf any uncommon Advantages.

adly. I had not the leaſt deſign or expectation of raiſeing any factious inclinations in any of my Country People; for altho' I muſt in Juſtice to myſelf, and the World, confeſs, that my Ability is very far Inferior to many of my Fellow Subjects, yet, I heartily believe, that there is few or none, more anxious for the Conſervation of the publick peace and tranquility of this Colony, than myſelf.

3dly. The full ſum of my deſign, in publiſhing my firſt, was to raiſe up thoſe fainting Spirits, who have long laboured under the weight of their miſfortunes, Legaly to make known their grievances, under hope and expectation of having them duly conſider'd, and reliev'd, if they ſhould not tranſgreſs the Bounds of equity, and good Conſcience. It may be expected by the cloſe of my firſt, that I might in this, have made a Conſiderable advancement on thoſe rules, or preſcriptions, which I might think generally advantagious to this Colony; but it being much eaſier to point out the hardſhips and Inequality's of a Law, which hath been ſo long experienced, than to propoſe any thing benefitial in leiw thereof, and I being conſcious of my own ability, am not willing to appear a foremaſt man in that way; altho I am at this time, and hope ever ſhall, with great alacrity of Spirit, be willing to caſt my mite into the publick treaſurey, altho' by far of the ſmalleſt Size: The Remonſtrances fore ſhewn, is all that deters me from making a large progreſs in that way, therefore let it ſuffice, that I humbly conceive, that the repealing, or greatly amending the Inſpection, together with a reſtraint or ſtint law, are the only or chief methods, which can be propos'd, that have a direct tendency to the publick wellfare of this Colony. Having run through a great part of my Sentements, I beg leave further to acquaint my adverſary, that through love and pity to him, or any other, which may take his part, in replying to this, that my advice to him, or them is, that if they find fault with this my weak performance, that they ſhew forth to the world, a Chriſtian like diſpoſition, which will lead them directly in the paths of pity and Inſtruction, the which will redound to their advantage, not only in this world, but that which is to come. Having fully gone through what I have at preſent in view, only beg leave to Subſcribe my ſelf as at firſt, Gentlemen your humble Servant,

TIM. TOUCH-TRUTH.

Clear'd out of *York* River.

October 4. *Ship Buchanan, of London, Robert Rae, Maſter, for London, with* 689 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 11,100 *Staves,* 200 *Feet of Walnut Plank, and* 2 *Tons of Iron.*

The Ship Harriſon, *Capt.* Bolling, *is Clear'd out of* James *River, for* London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO be Sold, by Dr. John Tennent, *in* Spotſylvania *County, Three Tracts of Land, each containing One Thouſand Acres: There is a main Road from each Tract to the Falls of* Rappahanock *River, and the Diſtance from each to the River, is about* 50 *Miles; and there is on one of the Tracts a Plantation cleared, with Houſes. Enquire of the Owner at* New Poſt, *in the County aforeſaid, who will diſpoſe of either of the Pieces of Land, for a reaſonable Price.*

RAN away from the Subſcriber living in King George *County, about the Eighth of* June *laſt, a Servant Man, nam'd* William Pottle: *He is a thick well-ſett Fellow, of a dark Complexion, about* 30 *Years of Age, ſpeaks broad* Engliſh, *and pretends to be a Husbandman. He took away with him, a Fuſtian Coat, and a Pair of Breeches, Two Oznabrigg Shirts, a Pair of ſtrong* Engliſh *Shoes, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, and a Felt Hat. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Servant, ſo as he may be ſent to his Maſter, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by*

Thomas Turner

ON Tuesday *the 24th of this Instant* October, *the Library of the late Dr.* Charles Brown, *will be expos'd to Sale, at Mr.* Kerr's *House in the City of* Williamsburg; *containing a very valuable Collection of Books, especially in all the Branches of* Natural Philosophy, *and* Physick. *As this is the finest and most copious Collection that ever was exposed to Sale in this Colony, and as it may, in all Probability, be many Years before there will be such another, it is not to be doubted, but that the Gentlemen of the Faculty will embrace this Opportunity of furnishing themselves with the best Writers in their Way, at reasonable Rates.*

RAN *away on the 12th of* September *last, from the Plantation of the Hon.* Philip Lightfoot, *Esq; on* Queen's *Creek, near* Williamsburg, *a large, well-made Mulatto Slave, nam'd* Amos, *aged about 32, with long, bushy Hair, like an* East-Indian's; *speaks tolerable good* English; *but, on a Surprize, stammers a little. Had on an old Felt Hat, a Canvas Shirt, a Cotton Jacket, and a Pair of Crocus Breeches. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to the Plantation aforesaid, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by*

Philip Lightfoot.

GENTLEMEN *and Others, may be supply'd by the Subscriber in* Williamsburg, *with neat Fowling-Pieces, and large Guns fit for killing Wild-Fowl in Rivers, at a reasonable Rate. He also makes several Sorts of wrought Brass-work, and casts small Bells,*

James Geddy.

To be SOLD,

A *Plantation belonging to the Subscriber, situate in* Charles City *County, about 5 Miles from the Lower Church, 6 Miles from the Court-house, and 3 Miles from* Chickahominy *River, containing 350 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-house, and several convenient Out-houses, in good Repair; Two good Orchards; and the Plantation in good Order. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may agree on the Terms, by applying to me, at the said Plantation.*

John Lyde.

RAN *away from the Subscriber, in* Willi[illegible]burg, *on* Thursday *the 31st of* August, *Two Ser[illegible] Taylors,* John Thompson, *born in the Parish of* Blisland, *in* New-Kent *County; is a tall Lad, with a long thin Visage, pale Complexion, and is about Eighteen Years of Age. Had on, when he went away, a dark Snuff colour'd Kersey Coat, two* Russia *Linen Shirts, a Pair of long Oznabrig Trowsers, Shoes, but no Stockings. The other named* John Macce, *who was condemned last* April *Court; is a well-set, white-looking Fellow, about 24 Years of Age. Had on, a black Wig, a dark colour'd Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a white* Virginia *Cotton Wastecoat, a Pair of Oznabrig long Trowsers, Shoes, but no Stockings. He has likewise an old Indenture, with a Discharge on the Back of it, which may serve him for a Pass. It is suppos'd they are gone towards* Goochland, John Thomson *having some Relations living in that County. Whoever will secure the said Runaways, and bring them to their Master, in* Williamsburg, *shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by*

William Wyatt.

N. *B. Gentlemen may have private Lodgings, and be well accommodated, at the House of the said* Wyatt, *in* Williamsburg, *during the Time of the General Court, and Assembly.*

RAN *away from the Subscriber, in* Caroline *County on the 27th of* August *last, a Convict Servant Man, named* John Coleman, *alias* John Nabb, *(often changing his Name, being an old Offender in* England.) *He came into the Country in the Ship* Forward-Galley, *last Year. He is about 5 Feet and a Half high, well-set clear Skin'd, with light colour'd curl'd Hair; and if cut off, there appears several Cuts and Scars on the back Part of his Head; is Bow-legg'd, and has these 3 Letters on one of his Hands,* I c M, *but cannot be certain they stand thus; and has on one of his Arms, the Picture of our Saviour on the Cross. His Apparel is uncertain, having stolen several Sorts of Cloaths from one Mr.* Joseph Sanderson. *'Tis suppos'd he will pass by his Name, having got a Discharge thereby from Major* William Woodford. *He is a sly, subtle Fellow, and pretends to be a Shoemaker by Trade, and a very good Workman, also pretends to be a* Scotchman, *but is an* Irishman; *has been a Sailor. 'Tis suppos'd he is gone by Water. Whoever will secure the said Runaway, so that he may be had again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by*

John Ralls.

WHereas *one* James Wotherspoon *left his Parents some Years ago, (who lived at the* Cole-hill, *in the Parish of* Old Munkland, *near* Glasgow,) *and came over into some Part of* America: *These are therefore to advertise him, if living, that his Father is since dead, and has left him in Land, &c. to the Value of Five Hundred Pounds* Sterling. *If he be alive, and will apply to* William Parks, *Printer, in* Williamsburg, *he may know further. Or if any Person can give Intelligence of his being dead, shall be thankfully rewarded for his Trouble.*

STray'd *away from the Subscriber, living in* Prince George *County, a large Milk and Cider colour'd Horse, with a red Head, black Mane and Tail, branded on the near Buttock,* W I *with a Figure of 4 at the Top, and on the off Buttock,* W P; *and had a very good Bell about his Neck. Any Person that will bring the said Horse to my House on* Appamatox *River, or give such Intelligence of him, so as he may be had again, shall have a Pistole Reward, paid by*

Francis Poythress.

To be Sold,

A *Tract of Land, containing 3400 Acres, lying upon* Elk Creek, *on the South Side of the North Branch of* Pamunky *River, in* Hanover *County; being about 6 Miles below* Fredericksville, *and about 25 Miles from* Fredericksburg: *On which there is a good Plantation and necessary Buildings; also 4 Negroes, and a good Stock of Cattle. The Land will be sold together, with or without the Appurtenances; or in 3, 4, or more Parcels, provided the Whole can be dispos'd of, for Money or Bills of Exchange, to be paid in Twelve Month's Time. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to* Edward Barradall, *Esq; in* Williamsburg, *or to Mr.* William Nelson, *Jun. Merchant, in* York *Town, who are impowered to sell the same.*

Just Published,

WARNER's ALMANACK, *for the Year 1739. Shewing the Time of Sun-Rising and Setting, Length of Days, New and Full Moon, Eclipses, Fixt and Moveable Feasts, Seven Stars Rising and Setting, Weather, Days of the several Courts, &c. Printed, and Sold by* W. Parks, *at a Bit a Piece, or 5 s. per Doz.*

Where also may be had,

THE *Whole Body of the Laws of* Virginia. *Mr.* Mercer's *Abridgment of the Laws of* Virginia. *Mr.* Webb's *Office of a Justice. The Week's Preparation to the Sacrament: The new Version of Psalms: Immanuel, or the Incarnation of the Son of God: Testaments, Psalters, Spelling-books: The Poor Planters Physician: Dr.* Tennent's *Essay on the Pleurisy: The Gentleman's Pocket-Farrier; and several other Sorts of Books, and Stationary Ware. Also several Sorts of Blank Bonds, Notes, &c.*

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